



IT WAS ANARCHY'S PARADE.

The Blight on the Late Convention Was Furnished by the Red Flag Contingent.

The Notorious Ruffian Who Represents South Carolina in the National Senate Was Leader.

And the Fact that He Was Given the Place of Honor on the Platform.

Only Emphasized the Truth that His Combine Muzzled All Attempts at Free Speech.

One of the saddest things to contemplate in connection with the late convention is the fact that it was controlled and dominated from start to finish by a faction of socialist anarchists.

At the head of this combination of red-flag followers was the unclean and notorious Tillman, who opened his wild-eyed harangue with the declaration, "I come from the home of secession," which was so roundly hissed.

But hissing did not bother Tillman. He was at the head of the committee which drafted the party platform.

While Hill and Bryan were given fifteen minutes each in which to talk to the resolution, Tillman was given the post of honor, and fifty minutes in which to rave.

Free silver delegates and gold delegates were alike muzzled in order that the Tillman coterie of anarchists might have full sway.

No delegate could be recognized upon the floor without their consent.

The chairman was a creature of their choosing and performed their bidding to the last.

For men who boast of their love of freedom, this stifling of free speech was significant.

Every delegate to the convention was a witness to it.

And many of the observers could not help thinking of Danton and Robespierre and Marat, who stifled opposition by gagging free speech when they were bringing on the French revolution over 100 years ago.

It was somewhat of a relief to those who thought on this subject—and there were many who did—to recall the fact that the gentlemen named all had their heads chopped off when the revolution got under way.

The convention was marred but by few unpleasant incidents, but perhaps the most nauseating and disgusting event of the whole week's proceedings was the Tillman incident. Nature implanted in Tillman's mind all the qualities of the unmitigated ruffian, just as she has placed upon his countenance the imprint of the villain.

Every decent Democrat in that convention was repelled by the forbidding aspect of the uncouth Southern crank, from the very outset, and repudiated his utterances as those of a half-crazed monomaniac.

When Tillman got the platform there were people in the convention who believed there might be some good in him; when he left it not one shared in that opinion.

Not content with parading his offensive faddism in the most offensive manner, he attacked a Democrat of whom his entire party is proud and who has the respect and loyal goodwill of all Democrats irrespective of the differences of the hour upon a newly arisen issue in the party—David B. Hill—and wound up by the idiotic declaration that the great question which the convention was then debating and to the advocacy of which he himself was committed was not national, but sectional.

Tillman is either a fool or knave, or both. How any constituency could have ever chosen him for the Senate is something that passes human comprehension. If he had his way he would have gone ahead in that convention to lay the lines for a new rebellion. He would have arrayed the South and West against the East and started in with a secession of his own making. In the eyes of Tillman it is a crime to be rich. To gain the approval of Tillman one should avoid soap and water sedulously, wear jack boots and no socks and refrain from the use of combs.

Consequently the well-governed and

well-dressed gentlemen of means who represented the Eastern States were objects of loathing in Tillman's eyes, or, rather, eye, for he has but one eye, as he has but one idea.

For a full hour the convention was compelled to listen to the yappings of this uncouth and unmannerly boor. His mouthings were of neither weight nor importance, beyond the fact that they tended to confirm his already well-earned reputation as a dangerous demagogue. Tillman impugned the loyalty of Hill to his party and intimated that the great New-Yorker's ideas on the currency question had been warped by the contemptuous indifference which it deserved. He never referred to it, but there was hardly a man there who knew and loved the gallant Eastern Democrat whose toe did not itch for an introduction to Tillman's coattails just about that time.

The pitch-fork orator wound up by declaring that the silver question was sectional and thereby brought upon himself the repudiation of his own section of the party through its leader, Senator Jones, of Arkansas.

Thus contemned and despised by the gold men, repudiated by the silverites, this howling demagogue descended from the platform and, happily, was lost from view during the balance of the convention. Tillman left a bad taste in the mouth of the convention for a whole day, however, that even the splendid eloquence of Hill and Bryan was unable to wholly remove.

It is to be devoutly hoped that Tillman will not be called upon to take the stump during this campaign. He will cost the party hundreds of votes every time he yawns. The managers of the campaign in this State should see to it that he is not brought here among us again to insult us with his vile presence, his unmanly ruffianism, and his wild-eyed ravings against the inevitable. Let us have men who can discuss public questions without outgassing decency, and let us, if necessary, pay Tillman to stay at home.

A political sensation is about to be exploded under the United States marshal's office, if the gossips around the Federal Building are as conversant with the situation as they think they are.

The politicians have just become fully acquainted with the alleged refusal of the attorney general to appoint John Donnelly, of Woodstock, as deputy for the Northern Illinois district. Under the law of the last session of Congress reorganizing the marshal's office, all subordinates had to be recommended. Marshal Arnold says he recommended Donnelly for reappointment, but was notified by wire that the former deputy was persona non grata to the administration and the attorney general would not reappoint him. It was surmised that Deputy Donnelly's participation in the Peoria convention as a free-silver man and his election as a free-silver delegate to the Chicago convention was the cause.

Friends of the erstwhile deputy think the cause for his removal is a local one. Some of them gave vent to the suspicion that Marshal Arnold did not recommend him for reappointment. Donnelly carried his case to Senator Palmer at Springfield. The Senator, it is said, is now in the act of investigating it to fix the responsibility for Donnelly's removal. The late deputy marshal has a special claim on the Senator in the fact that he was one of the legislative "101" who voted for Palmer for United States Senator. Senator Palmer's "sound-money" tendencies add strength to his pull with the adminis-

Tillman, the leader of the debate on the Democratic platform, looks like a man to whom a bath would prove fatal. He is certainly the most uncouth politician who has ever disgraced a convention.

Among the many objections to general taxes are many educational and religious institutions. The Chicago University objects to the assessment of some of its property on the ground that it is used for purely educational purposes. The McCormick Theological Seminary objects to paying taxes on its property, which it claims is devoted to educational and religious purposes exclusively.

Charles H. Wacker was born in Chicago on Aug. 20, 1850. He received his education in the graded and high schools of this city, also studying one year at Lake Forest Academy. His first active business was with C. C. Moeller, in the grain commission business, at 178 East Washington street, whose office he entered in 1872. He remained with him four years, when he went to Europe with his parents and remained three years. During this period he spent some time in the schools of Stuttgart, Germany, and at Geneva, Switzerland. He also made a trip to Egypt and two visits to Italy; spent some time at the Paris exposition, visited Holland, Belgium, Vienna, Berlin and points of interest in Germany, and on his return trip visited London, coming back by way of Antwerp, in 1879. Going back to his old position with C.

Moeller, he remained there until the summer of 1882, when he became a partner of his father, Mr. Frederick Wacker, in the malted business, later succeeding, upon the death of his father, to the management of the firm when it merged into the well-known brewery of Wacker & Birk.

Mr. Wacker not only retains the position last referred to, but is also president of the McAvoy brewery. He is president of the Chicago Heights Land Association, director of the Western Stone Company, director of the Corn Exchange Bank, the Chicago Title and Trust Company, the Germania Safe Deposit Company, the Wright & Hill Lumber Oil Company, the London and Chicago Contract Corporation, and treasurer of the German Opera House Company.

Mr. Wacker was one of the hardest working and most painstaking of the directors of the great Chicago World's Fair, and his splendid record as an officer of that marvelous enterprise will long be remembered with gratitude by all true Chicagoans.

Notwithstanding all the business interests to which he attends with the regularity and faithfulness of clockwork, Mr. Wacker has always found time to be public-spirited in assisting social and charitable enterprises. He is a director of the German Old People's Home and a member of the Art Institute, the Turu Gemeinde and various German singing societies. He belongs also to the Trojans, Waukegan, Union League, Germania, Union, Sunset, Bankers', Fellowship and German Press Club. Although a true Democrat, Mr. Wacker has repeatedly declined nominations for public office and all political honors which were thrust on him. His home life is very pleasant. He married Miss Lily M. Glade and has two sons.

The Lewis Institute objects to paying taxes on the lots on which its new building on West Madison street is located, and the Field Columbian Museum claims it should not be assessed.

Other educational and religious organizations are the United Presbyterian Church of Englewood, the Post Graduate Medical School, the Y. M. C. A. of Englewood, Chicago College of Dental Surgery, and the Baptist Theological Union.

The application of the County Treasurer for judgment against the delinquent taxpayers came up Wednesday morning in Judge Carter's court. On the motion of County Attorney Hes and Col. Adair, of the special assessment department of the city, judgment was entered against all the persons on the list who have not filed objections to the general taxes or special assessments levied against them.

Out of the many delinquents, filing 100 volumes of the County Treasurer's books, but a small proportion have appeared in court by filing objections. Up to Wednesday morning 120 objections to the general taxes had filed papers, and there were ninety-five objections to special assessments. Against all the other persons on the list the County Treasurer now has judgment.

Ald. Charles M. Walker, chairman of the special committee appointed by the Mayor to investigate the boodling charges in connection with the passage of the Union Loop ordinance and Ald. Kent's charges of attempted bribery against Ald. Powers and Madden, has called a meeting of the committee for Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The investigation will be held in the ante-room of the Council chamber.

Ald. Kent has not appeared at the City Hall since the sensational meeting of the Council on Monday night. The general impression is that Ald. Powers will not sue Kent for damages.

William Sullivan has been nominated for State Senator by Sixth District Republicans. G. M. Boyd and George Eldridge were nominated for the House.

Mr. George S. Poppers, proprietor of the great furniture establishment, the Sterling Furniture Co., at 90 and 92 West Madison street, is much talked of for Congress in the Fourth Dis-

trict. Mr. Poppers is an old soldier, who fought for the preservation of this union. He is also a stalwart Democrat, and the Democracy could name no stronger candidate, as Mr. Poppers' popularity would land him as a winner should he decide to make the race.

The most popular official in the convention was young Master Arthur Quinn, the son of Hon. James A. Quinn, of the Twenty-fourth Ward. He was Arthur's first convention, and it was the favorite page of Illinois' delegation.

Mr. R. E. Corrigan is much talked of for the Legislature in the Third Senatorial District. In the Twenty-first District Hon. Otto D. Sweeney has many friends, who desire him to be the nominee, and Hon. Thomas H. Cannon, the popular newspaper man and Canal Commissioner, has a walkway for the nomination in the Twenty-third Senatorial District.

Democrats of the Fourth Ward are unanimously in favor of nominating that self-made business man and stalwart Democrat, John McCormick, for County Commissioner. Mr. McCormick has the solid South Side behind him, and also has been pledged the delegations from several North and West Side wards; consequently it is a pretty safe bet that he will be one of the next County Commissioners of Cook County.

Hon. Henry C. Bartling will be re-nominated and elected State Senator from the Sixth District. Mr. Bartling is one of the most popular German-Americans in Chicago, and the citizens of his district are proud of his record. He is a gentleman at all stages of the game—loyal, always reliable, and a man of strict integrity. Renominate Bartling, and the people will re-elect him by a handsome majority.

The Eagle congratulates the Republicans of the Sixth Senatorial District for nominating Hon. Geo. M. Boyd. Mr. Boyd was one of the most useful and intelligent members of the Thirtieth General Assembly, and the Eagle contends that first-termers who make good records, such as Boyd's, should by all means be entitled to a second term.



HON. CHARLES H. WACKER.

One of the Public Spirited Men Who Have Made Chicago.

IT NEEDS INVESTIGATING.

A Special Grand Jury Could Help the Community by Scanning the Board of Education.

An Institution Which Spends Seven Million Dollars of the People's Good Money Annually.

Which Is Ruled by a Clique That Does Much of Its Business Secretly.

And Which Has Graduated from Its Ranks Many Rich Men, Who Commenced Poor.

If the Civic Federation is desirous of doing some real good and efficient work in the cause of reform in public office and in behalf of the taxpayers, it should start out after the city Board of Education.

It will find more material for its peculiar line of work in that realm of protected grand larceny than in all the fields upon which it has hitherto entered. The Eagle does not charge the Board of Education as a whole with being a corrupt gang, but it does charge that its affairs are being administered by a rotten ring for the personal pecuniary benefit of the members thereof.

The Eagle does not make this charge upon hearsay; it has the evidence to substantiate its charge.

Within the past two or three years the affairs of this, the most important branch of the municipal government of Chicago, with its tremendous interests and responsibilities, have fallen into the hands of the most corrupt coterie that ever fattened off the money and the goods of the taxpayers.

The enormous sum of \$7,000,000 annually is intrusted to the members of the board to be expended in the best interest of the cause of the education of our youth. Instead of that, the main object of the Board of Education ring of expert cracksmen is to expend the school funds for the pecuniary benefit of the members of that ring and to administer its affairs for the political and social advancement and betterment of the members thereof. There has been an investigation going on for months of the affairs of the School Board architect, who is not to blame in anyway, but who is accused of undue extravagance in his plans.

Instead of investigating the architect why don't the investigators turn their attention to the School Board itself? There is where the nigger is concealed in the woodpile.

The Eagle proposes to ask a few questions on this subject, to which it may supply the answers later if the investigators and the Civic Federation should fail to do so.

Who is the high official of the board who rents his own houses for temporary school houses?

How many of these temporary school houses are now in use, and what is the rent being paid for them?

Has not the demand for temporary school houses been on the increase ever since this high official of the board has found it a profitable investment to rent them to the board?

Is this same high official of the board a candidate for the Republican nomination for Mayor next spring, and is he making undue use of his position and influence to land him there?

How did the Committee on Buildings and Grounds come to be organized and what was the political compact entered into with the gentleman who is at the head of it?

What is the average price paid for undue preference in the awarding of school contracts?

How does it come that members of the board procure for political reasons?

Is it not a fact that promotions of teachers have been made in consideration of certain support being given to certain municipal tickets?

What are the relations between certain members of the School Board Committee on Buildings and Grounds and the Council Committee on Schools?

Who is the employe that manipulates the real estate dealings of the board in connection with the Council Committee on Schools, and who are members of the real estate ring and the banker who stood back of these transactions?

Is it not a fact that the prices paid

for school sites are grossly in excess of the prices paid for contiguous property?

Is it not a fact that in the neighborhood of the school sites the surrounding property for hundreds of feet is held under option by the clique of real estate sharks on the board, and those who operate in collusion with them from the outside?

What is the history of the settlement made with the tenants on the school section property several months back?

Is it not a fact that the public was deprived of the revenue that could be secured on that occasion by raising the valuation to its fair level, for "a consideration" advanced by the tenants?

What are the names of the touching committee appointed on that occasion and why should they not be examined under oath as to the settlement made on that occasion and the terms thereof?

How about the recent discussion over adjustable desks, and is it not a fact that certain members made advances to certain bidders in connection with that contract?

What about the text book contract and the recent letting thereof?

It is not merely common rumor, but it is a well-grounded opinion that there is graft in all of these things and in other affairs, too, that the Eagle wants of and may refer to on another occasion?

There is talk now on the part of the old fossil donkeys who have been led by the nose by the ring of expert sharpers who are preying on the public taxes in the school board, about subjecting the teachers and the employes to an examination by the Civil Service Commissioners.

The teachers are all right and should be left alone.

What is needed now is not an examination of the teachers by the Civil Service Board, but a grand jury investigation of the board itself and its employes at headquarters.

It would pay. It would cause the disruption of a gang of public robbers, worse and more dangerous than any that John J. Badenech has ever had to cope with. It will furnish a scandal that will regale the public for months and eventually contribute largely to the cause of common justice.

Mr. Henry Sierck, the well-known architect, who resides at 36 South Wood street, Thirtieth Ward, is one of our sterling Democrats and self-made business men. He is a close friend of Governor Altgeld and is being urged to accept the nomination for the Legislature in the Nineteenth Senatorial District. Hon. Dennis Considine, who had a claim on the nomination and was said to favor Thomas Little, of Ward Thirteen, is now, it is currently reported, friendly to Mr. Sierck's candidacy.

Mr. Sierck is architect for the Southern Asylum at Ann Arbor, Ill., and one of the most prominent men in his profession west of New York. He is very popular throughout the Nineteenth District.

Lonsdale Green, the alleged architect of the Hospital for the incurably insane at Peoria, is a hard man to find. At his Chicago hangout the word is always given that he is "down at Peoria."

The Peoria end of the line gives the information that the vernal gentleman can always be found in his Chicago office. The Eagle predicts that this person will cause the State administration to regret his appointment before November comes around. The Eagle is after him and will give the result of its investigations to the public.